The Putnam Phalanx of Hartford.

The Putnam Phalanx of Hartford.

Bosron, Wednesdas, Oct. 5, 1852.

The Putnam Phalanx of Hartford, this morning, under the secont of the City Guard, visited Charcestown Navy Yard and Bunker Hill, where they were welcomed by Mayor Dana, who entertained the corps at his residence on Monument squara. They then returned to Boston under the escors of the Charlestown City Guard, and marched to the residence of the Han. Edwart Everett, who held a short and highly appropriate address to the Phalanx. After a response by the Hon. J. W. Stuart, the corps paid a military saluta to Mr Everett, and under the secont of the Second Battalion, Major Rogers, proceeded to the Common, where they were reviewed by the Mayors of Boston and Charlestown, the City Government of Breton, General Stone, in the pressure of over tweety thomsand people, who were profuse in their plandits.

This evening they are the recipients of numerous attentions from our citizens, both efficial and private. They leave to mornow morning for Providence. They leave to mornow morning for Providence.

attentions from our citizens, both efficial and private. They leave to morrow morrow; for Providence. The Phalanx is commanded by Major Horace Godwin, 76 years of age, and march to the old Revolutioary music of drums and fifes. Their return from the review to their quarters was the occasion of a complete evation from the thousands of our citizens who accompanied them. Excepting the 7th Regiment of New-York, the visit of no military corps to Boston has excited so much enthusiasm and interest.

Non-Departure of the Fillibusters.

Non-Departure of the Fill dusters.

New-Orleans, Wedgesday Occ. 5, 1859.

The Fillibusters did not leave Berwick a Bay. They went down the river in the tow best Panther to put to see, but had no provisions, and have since landed at the South West Pass.

Collector Hatch still refuses a clearance to the Philadelphia, and his great precaution, doubtless, frustrated the avresition.

State Fair.

ALBANY, Wedeesday, Oct. 5, 1859.

The weather continues remarkably fine, and the largest crowd ever within a State Fair in one day visited the grounds to-day. Since Tuesday evening, the city has swarmed with strangers, and new arrivals are recorded by every train. The ample and desirable hotel accommodations to be found at the capital are a great advantage at this time. The Delawa House, the Congress Hall, the Stanwix, Comnercial, and American, the Farmers' and Merchants', the Dunlap House, and all the smaller hotels, are in full requisition, while outside accommodations, should the public hotels be found insufficient, are provided is such amplitude as to insure visitors against inconvenience and trouble in securing quarters. The chances are, however, that the citizens will be put to their mettle in providing room for all, but so strangers will be permitted tog away unsatisfied. The Boston train last evening brought down 18 carloads of passengers. The bosts are literally crowded, and turn off their hundreds each trip. A large number of excursion boats from various points down the river reached here to-day, each loaded down with its living freight. The Central Railroad cars arrive at the depot leaving the rear car out of sight, and at the d stance of a respectable walk from the city, and each car is as full inside as a city main bus carrying thirteen female passengers. The Northern road, which runs a train every haif hour, adds a large installment to the crowd. These facts may convey some idea of the extent of the inflax of visitors, bus carrying thirteen female passengers. The Northern road, which runs a train every half bour, adds a large installment to the crowd. These facts may convey some idea of the extent of the inflax of visitors, which has eteadily continued now for the past two days. The means of conveyance to the Fair are ample. There must have been issued up to vesterday morning nearly 400 licers a for carriages of all descriptions, while the half-hour trains on the Normern road are a great convenience. Nearly every vehicle and every car goes up full of passengers. The cattle show of Devons, Durhams, Herefords, and Ayrshires is very large. Messre, Farla, Thorne, Conger, E. Corning, ir., and the Hon. W. Kelly, have allilarge displays of the choicest cattle. Over five hundred horses are entered. The entries embrace many blood stallions, broad mares, and some of the best trotters in the Union. The display both of borees and cattle from Kentucky is noticeably large. The entries to the Fair are as follows; Cattle 362; horses 507; sheep, swice and poultry 603; plowing implements and machinery 495; grain, vegetables, sugar, and honey, 359; domestic manufactures 264; miscellaneous 601; flowers and fruits 240—total, sugar, and honey, 359; domestic manufactures iscollaneous 601; flowers and fruits 240—total,

fine dinner was given to day on the grounds which was cocked on the ground by the new cooking-stove of Rathbone & Co. It was served in a tent, and Gen. Wool, Horace Greeley, the Hon. Mr. Conger, and a small number of other invited guests were pre-

The receip's of the State Fair up to to night were 7,875 13 against \$4,472 54 the same time in 1858, a gain over last year of \$3,402 59. It was estimated that 40,000 people were on the ground to-day. The Society held a very full and intereding meeting to night at the Agricultural Hall, with Zatoo Frattin the Chair. The subject discussed was "Manures and their Application." Remarks were made by several practical and acientific farmers, concluding with addressee by the President of the Society and Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts. Mr Quincy advanced the opinion that the manure of a cow is worth as much as the milk. Ex-Gov. King was present on the platform. milk. Ex-Gov. King was present on the platform.

Fair.

New-Haven Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1859.

The preparations for the Fair of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society, to occur pext week, are nearly perfected. The grounds on Brewster Park cover fifty-three acres. A mile track, and the best half-mile track is New-England, afford all nesced facilities for the exhibition of horses, and the entries afford evidence that this is to be the best exhibition ever made by the Society. Gold's steam plow has ever made by the Society. Gold's steam plow has been tested, and will be on trial through the week.

The steamship De Soto, from Havana on the 3d last, has arrived here.

The political news is unimposed.

The political news is unimportant.

Sugars had improved. Exchanges ruled high and firm, on Lordon it was 15 to 16 per cent premium; on this city, 4 to 5 per cent; and on New York, 6 to 7 per cent.

Southern and Western Exchange.

Southern and Western Exchange.
St Louis Wedneedsy, Oct. 5, 1859.
Sight drafts on New-York command 4 per cent premior gold, and 4 w1 per cent orew. 1 or missouri funds.
CHICAGO Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1859.
Sight drafts on New-York are dult at 14 per cent

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1859. Exchange on New York is firm at | per cent prem.

Sale of a Railroad.

Lexinoton, Ky., Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1859.

The Covington and Lexington Railroad was sold at auction to day for \$2,125,000. The bid was made by W. H. Gedge of Covington for what is known as the Bowler Company.

The sale of the road was made to satisfy a judgment obtained by the second mertgage bondholders.

Episcopal Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Wedreaday, Oct. 5, 1859.
The Episcopal Convention organized here to-day, after a sernos by Bishop Otsy of Tennessee. Dr. Creighton of New-York was chosen President, and Dr. Howe, Secretary. The Convention then adjourned until to merrow.

The House of Bishops also assembled here to day.
Bishop Meade presided by seniority, and Dr. Balch of Maryland was elected Secretary.

Marine Disaster.

Marine Disaster.

Bosron, Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1859.

The St. John's, N. F., correspondent of The Traveller states that the Galway steamship Jason, on leaving the harbor of St. John's, N. F., on her last trip from New-York for Galway, came in contact with a rock, near the entrance of St. John's harbor, damaging her bow semewha'; but, on examination, no injury sufficient to warrant her detention being discovered, ahe shortly afterward proceeded on her voyage. She struck a little forward of the bige.

The Arabia sailed from below at 10:30 with 91 passengers for Liverpool and 16 for Halifax, and \$100,000 in specie, but with a small freight only.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9, 1859. The general election was held day before yesterday. Latham and the whole Administration State Ticket are elected, with perhaps the exception of Botts, candidate for State Printer, the only office for which there were not three candidates. The Republicans adopted O'Meara, the Asti Lecomp-ton nominee for printer. The Lecompton State

Ticket supposed to be elected is as follows:
For Governor
For Last Governor G. Downey of Los Augeles.
For Supreme Judge
For Attorney General THOS. H WILLIAMS of El Dor'o.
For Ct & of Supreme Court CHAS. S FATHERAX of Yaba.
For State TreasurerTHOMAS FINDLEY OF Nevada
For Controller Sam't H. BROOKS of San Joa'n.
For curreyor General Hozace A. Highey of Alameda.
For Sup't Pub Instruction A J MOULDER of San France

The returns from the interior are very meager, but, so far as heard from, the Administration ticket is shood in nearly every county. Last year, it will

be remembered, the Lecomptonites carried the State by 8,000 majority over the fusion of the Acti-Lecompton and Republican parties. In San Francisco, the People's ticket is vic-torious for all the local officers, eave probably Su-perintendent of Schools. The People's ticket is as

ļ	fellows:
l	President Board Supercisors HENRY F. TESCHEMACHES
١	County Clerk WASHINGTON BARTLETT.
1	Polsce Judge HENRY P Cook.
1	Chief of Polise MARTIN J. BURKE.
1	Photo CH-RLES DOAVE.
1	Cormer JAMES MCNULTY.
ı	Recorder GUSTAVUS W Beckil.
ı	Treamerer
1	
١	Austlor ETTING MICKLE.
١	Tox Collector JONATHAN HUST.
į	Amentor CHARLES R. BOND.
ì	Surreport George P. Tuever.

Superintendent of Common Schools, WILLIAM SHERMAN. James Depman, the Anti-Lecompton candidate

for Superintendent of Schools, adopted by the Le-comptonites, is supposed to be elected. The Administration nominees for the Legislature are elected in San Francisco, and Lathau has a considerable plurality over his Rapublican and Anti-Lecompton rivals. This result has thrown the Republicans into what is poetically termed a "big disgust;" for they used to carry this city by large majorities when the Democrats were united. So we go; the sun shices upon the unjust as wel

as upon the just.

In San Francisco, 10,889 votes were cast.

The State Horticultural Fair opened here on the 6th inst. The display of fruit is magnificent, in-6th inst. The display of fruit is magnificent, in-cluding about 100 varieties of apples, 60 of pears, as many of grapes and peaches, half as many of plume, several of nectarines and apricots, raspber-ries, cherries, figs, oranges, &c. There is a cab-bage-head weighing 60 pounds, and sometes plants. There is a red beet weighing 115 pounds. It is about a foot through at the top and four feet long. It is two years old, and was exhibited last Fall, when it weighed 42 pounds, after which it was planted for seed, but refused to bear seed, and con-

planted for seed, but refused to bear seed, and con-tinued to grow larger. It was grown by John Lew-elling in Alameda County.

The Santa Cruz Sentinel states that R. F. Peck-ham has raised 2,006 bushels of wheat on a field of 30 seres, in the Pajaro Valley-66 bushels to the

The Sacramento Pioneer Association have elected

James Queen for their President.

During August 39,335 ounces of gold were deposited in the Mint, 36.920 ounces of silver were purchased, and \$962,000 were coined, \$885,000 of

the coinege being in double esgles, \$72,000 in half dollars, and \$5 000 in silver dollars.

The taxable property in Sacramento City is assessed this year at \$8,039,323. The tax amounts to \$2 55 on the \$100.

A fire occurred at Poverty Bar, in Calaverse County, on the 6th, destroying property to the value of \$45,000.

value of \$45,000.

To day, the ninth antiversary of the admission of California into the Union, is to be celebrated by the Pioneer's Societies of this city and Secramento; in the latter place O. C. Wheeler is the orator of the occasion; here W. B. Farwell.

A party of white men, called the Pit River Rangers employed in the benevolent work of exterminating red men, attacked a rancheria of Indians in Beaver Creek Valley, Siskiyou County, on the 3d inst., and killed 70 of the 'varmints," while 130 escaped. Three of the whites were wounded, two with arrow and one with buckshot. with arrow and one with buckshot.

The ship Forest M march, of Glasgow, bound from Sen Francisco to Paget Sound, foundered at

sea on the 27th ult., when about 700 miles south-westward from this port. The crew, 24 in num-ber, took to the boats, and have all arrived here in

Elizabeth Hildebrand bas brought suit, in this city, against Nicrolas Mathewson for breach of promise of marriage. She demands \$20,000 dam-

The clipper ship Ocean Express, 1,700 tuns, while attempting to best out of this harbor, on the 5th inst. struck Diablo Point, and her bow ran seven feet out of water, but in a minute or two she slid back into the water, and was found to be still manageable, though leaking considerably. She has been taken to Mare Island to be docked. The extent of damage to her is as yet unknown.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BOARD.

From Our Own Reporter.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5, 1859. The devotional exercises were attended by a very numerous audience this morning. After these ex ercises the Board resumed business. The Rev Mr. Treat read part of the report of the Prudential Com mitte, after which the Rev. Dr. Auderson read a paper in regard to the present debt of \$66,000. The Doctor discussed the difficulties which were in the way of re-treachment. It was easier and cheaper to go ahead than to retrench. The work was increasing in a way hat forbade retrerchment, and therefore the churches

must meet the demands as from God. The Rev. Dr. Pomeroy made an admirable speech on the same subject, making his text the fact that the Board is now entering on its afflicth year. In a rapid and comprehensive manner he reviewed the history of the Board from the time when it was thought necessary to appeal to English Christians for help to send out two or three missionaries, to the present time, when this Board has 170 ordained missionaries and near 1,000 belpers in various capacities. He had been pained in returning from England to find our people groaning in returning from England to find our people groaning ever this "little debt," which a few gentlemen from this city. New York, and Boston, could remove and not feel it. And yet, you put a pruning kinfe into our hands and tell us to kill missionary stations, to cut off here and there, in the face of Providence cailing us to go and take possession of the world. We cannot retrem h with such fatal consequences in tall yiew until we are compelled to. So far from this, we ought to recognize the fact that we are now in the best position for efficient work we have ever occupied, and that the Lord Jeens Christ calls on us to advance, and not to go back. We need \$100,000 more than we now have per year to meet the wants of the work. "The net to go back. We need \$100,000 mere than we now have per year to meet the wants of the work. 'The year of Jubi'ee is come," and the Doctor angested that we make our preparations for a commensurate contribution. He advised pastors to get ready a Jubilee sermon on the history of the Board, and to bring the rubiect before the people in this way. The speech of Dr. Pomercy was very effective.

The Rev. Mr. Wandington of London was intro-

duced to the Board, and made some remarks, the most important of which is this, that he had everywhere heard of the great Revival in this country, and now he should think if Christians do not meet and remove this cebt, that there is not so much in the Rvvvalar people thought. As for means, he should think they were abundant, and ought to be forthcoming in so worthy a

Letters of invitation from the Young Men's Christian Association and the Academy of Natural Sciences were read, inviting the members of the Board to visit their several rooms. The Board returned thanks for these invitations, after which Judge Jessup, who is these invitations, after which Judge Jeeselp, and be presiding, announced the various standing committees, in the reports of the Treasurer, Prudential Committee, &c. The Board then took a recens to attend the Basiness Men's Prayer-liketing in Jaynes Hall at 12 o clock. This meeting was a most extraordicary one. It was crowded in every part. It is very rare to see the proper property of committees and lay men. one. It was crowded in every part. It is very rare to see such a representation of ciergymen and lay men from all parts of the country as crowded that platfor in. Imagine such a multimos singing with great fervor. "Blow ye the trumpet, blow, etc.: "Bessed be he that binds "etc. or "All hall the power of Jesus name!" Imagine iron-throated John Chambers thou dering a most effective welcome to the strangers pre-ent; imagine missionaries from the Iodiaus from Persia, from India, and various parts of the country, pouring out exhortations and prayer in the most rapid and fervent manner; and fisally imagine that wast assembly in silent prayer for two minutes, the siteace then broken by the closing prayer from the Rev. Dr. Adams of New York, and you have an amazingly impressive secte. It was all this. This meeting was led by George H. Stearns of this city.

The afternoon session is numerously attended, and the first part of the session was consumed with hearing an appeal from the Rev. Mr Wilder of the Indian Mission, who protests against the extinguishment of the

an appeal from the Rev. are stored to the store when protests against the extinguis-ment of the mission with which he was connected. He complains that the mission was wrongfully and injudiciously suppressed. I suspect, from the appearance of things, that Mr. Wilder's appeal will not amount to any practical result.

-The Democrats of Hickman County, Ky., have nominated the Hon. James Guthrie for the Presidency; and The Shreveport (La.) Gazette nominates the Hon John Slidell for the same office.

The Chamber of Commerce will hold its regular menthly meeting to-day, when the subject of "Collis ions at Sea" will come up for consideration.

THE GREAT BALLOON VOYAGE

MR. HADDOCK'S ACCOUNT. Three Hundred Miles in Four Hours

LANDING IN THE WILDERNESS. THE BALLOON ABANDONED.

Four Days Without Food. LOST IN THE WOODS.

Eating Raw Frogs and Berries.

PROVIDENTIAL DELIVERANCE

Nearly every one in this locality is aware that the second ascension of the Atlantic was advertised for the 20th of September. The storm of that and the follow ing day obliged the postponement of the accession until the 22d (Thursday). Every arrangement had been made for a successful inflation, and at 37 minutes be-fore 6 p. m. the glad words, "all aboard," were heard from Mr. LaMountain, and myself and that distin guished aeronaut stepped into the car. Many were the friendly hands he shook-Many a fervent "God bless you," and "bappy voyage," were uttered -- and many bandkerchiefs waved their mute adien. Just as I stepped in my good friend Fayel stripped off his overcoat and pressed it upon me, saying that, as Mr. L+ Mountain had no outer garment, we would need more than we had. I took it, and it did me goods-rvice, but I was never able to return it. Mr. Burnett, of the American, in the kindest manner supplied us with some eatables and drinkables. "Let go all," and away we soured-the horses on the square "reared and pitched" a good deal at the covel sight, but in an instant all miner sounds of earth had cossed, and we were lifted into a sient sphere, whose shores were without an echo, their sience equaled only by that of the grave. Not the least feeling of trepidation was experienced—at extraordinary elation took possession of my soul, and fear was as far removed as though I had been sitting in my own room at home.

Two or three things struck me in looking down from a bitting of helf entire. The small appearance of

my own room at home.

Two or three thitgs struck me in looking down from an altitude of half a mile: The small appearance of our village from such a hight, and the beautiful mechanical lock which the straight fences and oblong-square fields of the farmers present. The buildings in the village do not, from such a night, appear to cover a tenth part of the ground. The pour out court have looked like a pepper-box standing on a ten-acre lot, and the first church-spire barely equaled in size a respectable May-pole.

As we rose into the light fleecy clouds, they looked between us and the earth like patches of snow we seelying upon the landscape in Spring time; but when we rose a little higher the clouds completely shut out the earth, and the cold white masses below us had precisely the same look that a mountainous snow-covered country does as you look down upon it from a higher mountain. Those who have crossed the Alps by the Symplon Pass—or have stood upon one of the lofty sun mits of the Sierra Nevads, and gazed down upon the eternal snows below and around them, will be able to catch the idea I am trying to convey. It six minutes we were far above all the clouds, and the sun and we were face to face. We saw the time after that when his face looked very fair to us. In eight minutes after leaving the earth, the thermometer, kindly lossed us by T. H. Camp & Co., showed a fail of 24 degrees. It stood S4 when we left. The balloon rotated a good deal, showing that she was ascending with great rapidity. eal, showing that she was ascending with great ra-At 5:48 thermometer stood at 42, and falling very

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At 5:48 thermometer stood at 42, and falling very
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be a very good one. He had advased the taking atong
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and a great of the surface and bursing upon the surface
the surface—a comparison with which, doubtes, many
who read this account will hardly quarrel. At 5:50 thermometer 28, and falling. Here we
caught our last sight of the earth by 4sylight
I recognized the St. Lavrence to the south-west
of u.s. which showed we were drifting nearly morth.
At 0 clock we thought we were deconding a little
in the surface of the surface and the surface an At 5:48 thermometer stood at 42, and falling very fast. At 5:50 we were at least two miles high—thermometer 34. At this point is engagestion made just before starting, by Judge Clark of Plessis, was found to be a very good one. He had advised the taking along of some cotton, with which to fill the ears when at great hights, and my father had procured me some. The unpleasant ringing sensation had now become painful, and I filled both ears with cotton. This made my head feel a good deal as a very large hollow pumpkin may be supposed to, with a humanup bird buzzing upon its surface—a comparison with which, doubtless, many who read this account will hardly quarrel. At 5:52 we put on our gloves and snawls—an extra pair for Mr.

We heard, soon after dark a locomotive whielle, and eccasionally could hear wag-us rumbling along the ground or over a bridge, while the dogs kept up an almost censeless serenade, as if conscious there was something in the sky monstrone and unusual. We saired along, contented and charty, until about half past 7, when we distinctly saw lights, and heard the rearing of a mighty waterfail. We dercended into a valley near a very high mountain but as the place appeared rather forbidding, we concluded to go up again. Over with 30 pounds of ballast, and sky ward we sailed. In about 20 minutes we again descended, but this time no near a very high mountain but as the place appeared rather forbidding, we concluded to go up again. Over with 30 pounds of ballast, and skyward we sailed. In about 20 minures we again descended, but this time no friendly light or "deep-mouthed waten-dege" heavy bay" greeted us. We were over a detire wideraces, and settled down over a small lake. We had our life-preservers ready for use, but got up again by throwing over all our ballast except about 18 pounds. Mr. La Moontain now said it was folly and machess to stay up any longer, that we were over a great widerness, and the sooner we descended the better. We concluded to settle down by the side of a tree, tie up, and wait until morning. In a moment we were near the earth, and as we fell I grasped the extreme top of a tall sprace, which stopped her descent, and we were son fastened to it by the large argarger. The touch of that sprace sent a thrill of discomfort to my heart, for I knew that its kind did not grow in any well settled, nor any warm country.

Mr. La Mountain said, after he looked around and made as much of an examination of the scenery as we could do for the darkeess and rain for it had raised the past bour), that the "Atlantic was played out—"we were far into the weeds, and if we got out alive "we ought to be thankful."

We solled ourselves up in our blankets, and patiently waited until morning. The rain dripped down upon us in rivulets from the great balloon, and it was not long before we were wet as men could be. After a night passed in great olecomfort we were glad to see the first faint ray of daylight. Cold, and wet, and rainy, the morning broke, the typical precursor, we were to learn of masy other mornings to be spent in those mrinabited wilds. We waited until 6 ollock, in hopes the rain would cease, and that the rays of the sun, by warming the gas in the balloon, would give us according power entiliested to get up again, for the purpose, if no other, of obtaining a view of the coarry into which we had descended. The rain did not cease, and

traps of all kinds. The Atlantic relieved of her wet load, rose mejectically with us, and we were able to behold the country below. It was an unbroken wilder-tees of lakes and spruce—and we felt, then, that we

lied gote too far, through a miscalculation of the velicity of the balloon. As the current was driving as edit to the north, we dare not stay up, as we were drifting further and still further to that "forzen tide" from which we knew there was no escape. Mr. Le M. setzed the valve cord and dis sharged gas, and we descreded in safety by the side of a tail apruce. We made the Atlantic far toy her anchor, and for a moment talked over what we should do. We had not a mouthful to ear. No pre-ection at night from the damp ground, were due at high from the damp ground, were hungly to start with, no earthly hope of raising a fire, and no distinct ice as to where we were. We concluded to trust to the compass kindly losned by H. K. Ne roomb, esq., and take a course which would bring us out of any wilderness we might be in. We settled is our own minds that we were either in John Brown's Tract or in the great Canada wilderness—to the south, we thought, of the Otawa—and knew that a course south by east would take up out, if we had strength enough to travel the distance. Le M. stepped up to the balloon and gave the edge of the basket a parting shake, saying. "Good bye, old Atlantic," and I fasoned I could see a tear in his honest eye when he said it. He seemed greatly to regret his inability to perform his engagements at the Kingston and New York State Fairs, at both of which he was advertised to make ascensions.

Tanaffing in The Woods.

meets at the Kingston and New York State Fairs, at both of which he was advertised to make accousting.

To the south east, then, we started. After traveling about a mile and a half we came to the bank of a small creek, flowing down from the weetward. At this point we were agreeably surprised to find that some human being had been there before us, for we found several small trees cut down, the coals from an old fire, and a half barrel which that contained park. I esgerly examined the stamp. It rend:

"Mess Fork.

This settled the question that we were in Canada, for I very well knew that no Montreal inspection of park ever found its way into the interior of New York sale. We traveled all day Freday up the unknown creek, which kept its general course to the south of west, crossing it about noon on a floating log, and straking, on its southern bank, a "blazed" track, which led us up to a deserted timber road, lying on the opposite side from a large lumbering shanty. We hoped one of the lumber roads might take us out to a settlement, but after traveling up them all until they terminated in the wilderness, we concluded to cross the creek to the shanty, and stay in it all night. La Montrain get acress safely; but my weight was greater man biz, and the raft let me into the stream. I sask in all over and swam out, though it required all my strength to do so, and on reaching the bank I found myself so chilled as scarcely to be able to stand. I tak & off my clother, wrang them, and free sin the hope that our breath might aid in warming our chilled bodies. I think the most revengeful, stoay heart would have pitted our condition then. The weary hours of night at lest were away, and we held a new connect. It was evident, we reasoned, that the creek we were upon was used for "driving" logs in the Spring season. If, then, we followed it to its confinance with the Ottawa, or some stream which emptied into the Ottawa, or some stream which emptied into the Ottawa, or some stream which emptied into the Ottawa, or some stream whic One wa, we would in time get out the same way the tumber went out. The root of the shanty was covered with the haives of logs, scooped out in a manner familiar to all woodmen. These were light and dry, and would form an excellent raft. Way not, then, take four of these, the them to cross pieces by wythes and such eld things as we could find around the shanty, and pole the structure down to that civilization which a saw log cught to be able to reach. Such was the course we adopted. We dragged the logs down to the creek, and La Mountain tied them together, as he was evidently more of a sailor than myself. We got under way, and as we pushed off a crow set up a disinal casing—an insuspicious sign, and ominous of the gleat thials and sufferings in store for us. We polled down stream about ten miles and came abruptly upon an incomense pine tree which had fallen across the tream, completely blocking the passage of the raft. No other atternative was left but to notic the pieces and attempt to push them through under the log. Inia was at last done; tied the raft together again and poled her down stream. To day we are each a raw frog, all we could find, and began to feel that we were hungry. But there were no complaining—our talk was of the thopsful future, and the civilization we hoped yet to reach. Down the creek we went into a lake some two miles long, and into which we of course supposed the stream passed, having its outlet at the lower end. We tellowee down the northern bank keeping always in shallow spots, so that our poles could town to bottom, not it we arrived at the bottom of the lake, where we

the middle, and there I several times fell hearlong—completely using up our compass, which now fractically pointed in any direction its added head thought desirable. The water had insplied the case, and it was ruined. After long hours of such labor, we got the rad down, and La Mountain again tied it together. Passing on, in about an hour we came to a large lake—ten miles king, and six miles broad. Around it we must, of course, pass until we should find the outlet. So we turned up to the right, and pressed on with as much resolution as could be expected. To-day we found one ciam, which I insisted La Mountain the way weaker than invest. we found one cam, which I masted La addition should eat, as he was weaker than myself, and had eaten little or nothing on the day was went op. Around we went, into all the indentations of the shore, keeping always in shallow mater. At last we stopped at a place we thought least exposed to the wind. We laid down upon the cold ground, having lifted up the end of our raft so that the exposed to the wind. We laid down upon the cold ground, having hited up the end of our raft so that the wind might not drift it away in the night. We were cold when we laid down, and both of us trembled by the hour like men suffering from a severe attack of the ague. The wind had rieer just at night, and the dismal sunging of the waves upon the shore formed. I thought a fitting hilary to alumbers so disturbed and dienal as cure. By this time our cotthes were nearly torn off. My pan aloous were slit up both legs, and the waistbands nearly torn off. My boots both leaked, and our mighty wreelings in the canons had torn the skin from ackies and hands. La Monutain's hat was gote; the first day out he had thrown a way his woolen drawers and stockings, as they dragged him down by the weight of the water they absorbed. We slept out little. It really seemed as though, during the night, we passed through the horrors of a dozen ceaths. At anylight, we got up by degrees—first on one home and then on the other—so stiff and weak we could hardly stand.

stand.

Again upon the almost endless lake we went—following round its shore for an outlet. About 19 o'clock we found a broad, northern stream, which we thought was the outlet we were seeking, and we entered it with great joy, believing it would take us to our long sought Ottawa. Shortly after entering the stream it widened out, and assumed the form of a lake. We poiled up the westerly shore for about 7 miles, but found we were again, deceived. On our way up Mr. La M. sang these pretay lines:

"Cheer up your bearts, my men Let nething fright you; Be of a gallant mind— Let that delight you."

His voice was hardly above a whisper, and the accept was a source of great comfort to me. His, to relative a "gallant mind," which the extraordinary has But and dangers of our position had not deanted.

It has been in valo, and had to be retraced, my resolution certainly fasted me for a moment, and I sat down upon my end of the raft, and felt like shelding one tear of genuice regret. Yet we felt that our day, as Christian men, was to press on as long as we could stord, and leave the issue with God.

It had now been four full days since we are a meal. All we had eaten in the mean time was a frog aptoce, four clame, and a few wild berries, whose soid properties and bitter taste had probably done us more harm than good. Our strength was beginning to fail very fast, and our systems were evidently about to undergo an extraordinary change. I did not permit myself to think of food—the thought of a well-covered table would have been too much. I thought over all of poor Strain's sufferings on the Isthmus of Darion, where ho, too, was paiding a raft down an unknown stream—but never believed he could stated half the amount of suffering he did. Beadee, he had means to make a fire—we had none.

He was upon a stream which he knew would lead to the sea and safety—we were upon waters whose flow we knew really nothing of, and were as much lost as though in the Mountains of the Moon. But we "could not give it up so," and took fresh courage as troubles appeared to thicken.

we knew really nothing of, and were as much lost as though in the Mountains of the Moon. But we "could not give it up so," and took fresh courage as troubles appeared to thicken.

We'll, we turned the raft around, and poled her back toward the place where we had entered this last last. We had gone about a mile when we heard the sound of a gun, quickly followed by a second report. No sound was ever so a seet to me as that. We had gone about a mile when we had entered this last last. On sound was ever so a seet to me as that. We had gone about half a mile when I called La Mountain's at entire to what I thought was a macke carling up among the trees on the side of a hill. My own eyesight had begun to fail me to an extent that I could not depend upon it when a long, steady gare was necessary. He said it was smoke, and that be thought just below it, on the back, was a back cance. In a lew momenta the blue smoke rolled gently, yet utmistatably, above the tree tops, and we felt that we were saved. Such a revuision of feeling was almost too much for us. We could hardly believe our senses, and credited anything favorable to our condition with the utmest caution. Our bit'er disappointments had taught us that lescon. We paddled the raft with the eads of our poles directly acrose the lake, near, perhaps, three-fourths of a mile wide, and made for the cance. It proved to be a large one, evidently an Indian's. Up the back I pressed, leaving La Mountain at the cance to cut off a lumbering wood, and from the chinney of the furthest budding a broad volume of smoke was rising. I halled—a noise was heard inside, and a nobe-lo king Indian came to the door. "Vous parley Francaus;" was my eager inquiry, as I grasped his outstretched hand. "Yee, Sir, and Eogiteh, too." He drew me into the cabin, and there was the head of the party, a hobie-hearted Sectchman, named Augus Cameron. I immediately told my story—that we came in with a ballow ware lost, and had heen four day without

hand. "Yee, Sir, and Rogies, too. In drew me into the cabin, and there was the head of the party, a noble-hearted Scotchman, named Angus Cameron. I immediately told my story—that we came in with a halloon, were lost, and had been four days without food, asking where we were. Imagine my surprise when he said we were one handred and fifty miles due north of Ottawa—in the dense, unintabled forest, whose only limit was the Arctic circle. In a word, we were nearly 300 miles in a due north course from Watertown, in latitude 47.

Dinner was all ready. The party consisted of four persons—Mr. Cameron, and his assistant, who was also named Cameron; La Mab MacDougall—a half-breed—and his son Beauceil. I dispatched the young Irdian for La Mountain, who came in after a moment, the absolute picture of wretchedness. All that the cabin contained was freely tendered us, and we began to cat. Language is inadequate to express our sensations while doing ro. The clouds had all lifted from our somber future, and the "silver lining" shome all the brighter for the deep darkness through which we had passed.

he brighter for the deep darkness through which we had passed.

Here let me state that the stream we came down so far with our raft is called Filliman's Creek; the large lake we esiled around is called Booketong Lake, and crains into Boeketong River—which flows into the Gaineau. The Gaineau joins the Ottawa opposite Ottawa City. Mr. Cameron assured us that these streams are so tortnous, and in many places so rapid, that no set of men could get a raft down, no matter how well they knew the country, nor how much provisions they might have. He regarded our deliverance as purely Providential, and many times remarked that we would certainly have periahed but for seeing his smoke.

Mr. Cameron was hunting timber for his employers (Gilmour & Co. of Ottawa), and was to start in two

his smoke.

Mr. Cameron was bunting timber for his employers (Gilmour & Co. of Ottaws), and was to start in two days for down the Gaticeau, to his headquarters at Desert. If we would stay until he started, we were welcome, he said, to food and accommodations, and he would take us down to Desert in his cases, and at that point we could get Indians to take us further on. He also said that he had intended to look for timber on Fillman's Creek, near where the balloon would be found as we could describe the locality to him, and would try to look it up and make the attempt to get it to Ottawa. This would be a long and tedious operation, as the portages are very numerous between the creek and Desert—something over twenty—one of them three miles long. Over these portages of course the slik must be carried on the backs of Indiacs.

After finishing up his business in the vicinity where we found him, on Friday morning Mr. Cameron started on his return. We stopped, on our way up the creek, at the place where we had erected our signal by which to find the balloon. We struck back for the place, and in about twenty minutes found her unpa'ed on the top of four smallish spruce trees, torn very much. La Meuntain concluded to abandon her. He took the valve as a memento, and I cut out the letters "TIC" which had formed part of her name, and brought it here with me. We reached what is known as the "New Farm" on Friday night, and there ended our sleeping on the ground—an operation aiways unpleatant but particularly so at the Fall of the year. Oa

siceping on the ground—an operation siways unpleas-ant, but particularly so at the Fall of the year. On Saturday we reached desert through a dreuch-ing rain, from which there was no protection.

At Desert we were a good deal troub ed to obtain In-diats to take us out. At last we appealed to fir. John Backes, a kind bearfed American trader, who agreed to procure us a complement of Red Skins sufficient to to procure us a complement of Red Skits sufficient to take us to Bean's place—60 miles—when it was thought we might obtain horses. Sunday morning we sarred from Desert, and reached Alexis 'Bean's about 6 p. m. The section, and reached Alexis 'Bean's about 6 p. m. The section of the prince of our route was subleme and imposing. The prince of our route was subleme and imposing. The prince of our route was subleme and imposing. The prince along the bad in our employ to day surpassed anything I ever belief in physical vigor and ensurance. There were fifteen portages to be made during toe day's run of 60 miles. They would seize the cance, jerk it upon their shoulders with a swing, and start upon a dog frot as unconcernedly as though bearing no burden. Arriving a' the bottom of the fall, they would toss the cance into the stream, cry out, "Arretes, la!" and away we would go again, gliding down the stream like an arrow. We traveled 15 miles and made 7 pertages in I hour and 40 minutes.

away we would go sgain, glicing down the stream like an arrow. We traveled 15 miles and made 7 pertages in 1 hour and 40 minutes.

At Alexis I. Bean's we first beheld a horse and vehicle, which they called a "Buckboard"—simply a couple of boards reaching from one bulster to the other, upon which the seats were placed. Starting at 7 in the evening, we traveled nearly all night through the forests over one of the worst roads that ever was left unfinished, and reached Brooks's farm, a sort of fronter tavers, in the early morning, where we stept a couple of hours, and after breakfast pressed on by the stage to Ottawa, which we reached at 5 o'clock on Morday afternoon. Our first rush was to the telegraph office, whence the trembling wires sped the glad news of our safety to the "loved ones at home." At O tawa we were most hospitably entertained. To Robert Bell, etg., editor of The Cuturen, and President of the Ottawa and Prescott Railway, as well as to Joseph Aumend, esq., we are under especial obligations by acts of kindness which with not soon be forgotten. Indeed, from the time we left the Basketong until we reached houe, we met with nothing but one omtional stream of congratulation and proflered kindnesses.

At Ogdensburgh, and all along the line of the Potdam and Watertown Railroad, we found large crowds awaiting our arrival, which gave unmistakable evidence of the deep sympathy felt in our fate.

Several general conclusions and remarks shall terminate this narrative, already too long. "Why did you permit yourselves to go so far?" will naturally be asked. To which we can only reply that the wind was exceedingly light when we as sended; that we were very soon among the clouds, and consequently mable to take cognizance of our course, or to judge how fast we were traveling. Perhaps it is well nere to remark that when you are sailing in a balloon you are utterly unconscious of notion, unless you can see the earth. Nor can you tell, by a compast, in which direction you are traveling, unless you are sufficient of an astronomer to judge from the shifting angles formed by certain stars. In a word, if you cannot see the earth, you cannot tell how fast, nor in which direction, you move. This will, perhaps, expain why we unconsciously diffed off to lahindes so remote. When we rose shows the thick masses of clouds, before sundown, we undoubtedly struck a rapid current which carried us northeast. It is my opition that, after we had traveled in this current about one hour we struck another current, from a variation of our alitude, which here us off to the northwest. When we descended near the earth the first time we ought to have come down. But we were unwilling to last at high it in a deep wood, even though we know we were not far from habitations, and we thought it best to pick cut a bester place. This was our error, and it came very near being a failal one to us—it certainly was so to the Atlantin. In trying to find our "botter place" to land, we were unconsciously up longer than we supposed, and so we were traveling in a current which

awept up off to the northward at the rate of 100 miles an hour we soon reached a country not pleasant nor profitable to land a balloon is.

The kee to Mr. La Mountain by the calamity which has overtaken him does not stop with the loss of his belloon. He had several profitable engagements to fill, which must, of course, all go over, establing discontant upon the public, and loss upon himse, in his present position, is poor health, and not self.

"rich, I cannot but hope some capitains will overly in with sofficient means to carry on his understaints. In which sofficient means to carry on his new dar skings.

"In relative to bulbooring, are has the does not know what a ways command the necessaries when he probable mine. Mr. Le the oersonal fear is. One traits will does not know what a ways command the necessaries when he probable when the fine temper of steel he only imparted after experime to severe tests, before when already measure medium to severe tests, before when intensity measure medium to severe tests, before when a dard worthlowed drama. By perish, or sink into blackets.

Hatertown, Oct 5, 1859.

A CASE OF SOMNAMBULIA V-A THRILL-

An incident disching and almost ten this interest, combining in itself all the papitating observes of between the tending of the sumanubulism occarred on the night before last. The exace of the number of the sumanubulism occarred on the night before last. The exace of the number of the night before last. The exace of the number of the night before last. The exace of the number of the night before last. The exace of the number of the night before last. The exace of the number of the night before last. The exace of the number of the night before last for the night before the strength of the night last and some the exact the strength of the night last and some of the exace the strength of the night last and some of the exace the strength of the declined, and stood irresolute for a few moment and as about retiring again, suspension of fool play, when his eye caught a moving shadow on the front of the opposite house, cast by the mose, with was shing ching thing through the fiber of the opposite house, cast by the mose, with was shing ching thing was walking noiselestly along the surror ridge of his roof, and, as he looked at its stee, crawping motion, an indefinable chill crept over him. It exhadow stole across the front of the opposite brown, and then crept into view again, retardeny is an opposite direction, with the same along diffuse notion. His companion had required the opposite strength in the strength of the opposite strength in the strength of the opposite strength in the strength of the case of the roof, and strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the case of the roof, and strength of the stren

THE OIL SPRINGS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR: Publish an article in THE TRIBUNE, and proto, the "wide, wide world" are in possession of the facts.
Since the communication published in the "Weekly,"
over the signature of "Medicus," I have been
deluged with letters of inquiry, from all parts of the
country, relative to the "Oil Springs;" and a seedly all refer to The Taisone as the source of the ir pre-ent information, I naturally infer they are ye ar own subscribers Therefore, for my own convenie ace and their information, I will answer them three ga year

their information, I will answer them through year coturns.

The Spring is now yielding 500 gallons of rude of per day. There seems to be no diminution of the supply however much the speed of the pump is 1 acrossed. There is land for sale, containing as good i more ficial indications of Oil Springs as that where now in operation. The nearest railroad point is Union, on the Sanbur yand & its Kaihora, twenty five miles from Eric, Penn, then by a age twenty miles to Truny sile.

We see many strat ge faces in our quiet sile go, and we are tappy to see them; at least, I know the bottle heepers are, if I may judge from their pleases at constenances, or the kind a tensions to their guiste.

Truswills, Pa., Oct 1, 1859.

MOZART HALL SENATORIAL CONVENTIONS - Pourth District.—A meeting of the Mozart Hall De legales to the IVth District Senatorial Convention, we ; held less evening, at the Sixth Ward Hotel. Ex Alderman William Wilson received a majority of the votes cast, and, upon motion, his no mination was ded and unem mous. The meeting then adjourned one die.

Fifth Dutrict - The Mozart Hall Delegrates to the Sepatorial Convention for the Vth District met last evening, at the Fasex House, corner of Essex and Grand streets. Sevaral ballots were had for State Senator, but the delegates being equally divided between Smith Ely, jr., and Barnoy Kiel's, no choice was made. On motion, the meeting adjourned to Wednesday evening next.

The Mozart Hall Sixth Constorial Conven met last night at the corner of fire enwich avenue and Horatro erreet; Mr. Jeese West tra the Chair, A portion of the Sixteenth Ward delegation being absent at the opening of the meeting, o motion was made to adjourn, but lost. The election resaled in the choice of Ware D. Parsons, who received II votes against Richard Schel', ja., 5 votes.

The Seventh Senatorial Convention met on the cor-ner of Forty-second atreet and Minth avenue, Mr. John McGrath in the shair. Co motion to new G. P. Makeney, ore of the Governors of the Alma House, was named by twenty-two of the delegates; B. J Vairshild by ona; Mr. Swackheimen by che, and P. B. Cornelly by one. The vote weavaken on Mr. Meloney, and he was unanimously elected. Mr. Makey being in the neighborhood, was brought before the Convention, and tendered the nomination, which he accepted, in a few pertinent remarks.

INSANITY AND STICIDE .-- The o'col ton which was found bunging in the woods near Bonderd; a few days slace was that of a man massed A. H. Cole, son of the late flow. Mr. Cole, of the Reformed Dutch Chuych. He hay been a law statement for some time, but had lesterly procticed to a botanic physician to various localities. Beside 660 and a gold watch found in the cicties of the freezeed, were several memorands, indicating bagaity.